

KRUGER LANDS

THE DUTCH CRUISER GELDERLAND
ARRIVES AT MARSEILLES.And the Former President of the
Transvaal Goes Ashore to Receive
Plaudits of the Crowd.

HE REPLIES TO ADDRESSES

AND DECLARES THAT THE BOERS
WILL NEVER SURRENDER.Every Man, Woman and Child Will
Die Fighting for Independence,
if Necessary, He Says.

NOT SEEKING A COMPROMISE

HE SAYS BRITONS ARE CONDUCTING
A BARBAROUS WAR.Multitude of People and a Frantic
Demonstration—Englishmen Almost
Mobbed for Throwing Coins.MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Paul Kruger,
the fugitive President of the Transvaal,
landed here at 10:45 o'clock this morning
and at once dispelled any impression that
he intended to accept a compromise from
the British government. He was greeted
by an enormous crowd. Replying to a
storm of acclamations from a solid block
of thousands of enthusiastic people at the
landing stage, Mr. Kruger said:

"I thank the president of the Marseilles
committee and the president of the central
committee of the independence of the Boers
for their welcome. I thank all this popu-
lar assembly in grand concert to greet
me, for although I wear mourning for
the misfortunes of my country, and
although I have not come to seek festivity,
still I, now that I am here, feel that all
my heart these acclamations, for I know
they are directed to you by the emotions
which are inspired in you by our trials and
by your sympathy for our cause, which is
that of liberty, which awakened you. I
am truly proud to have been received by
you as a free man. But my first duty
is to thank your government for all the
tokens of interest that you have recently
shown to me. I believe England, and
had she been better informed, would never
have consented to this war and since the
expedition of Jameson, who has been
settling the two republics without the
necessity of firing a rifle shot, I have never
ceased to demand a tribunal of arbitration,
which up to now has always been refused.
"The war waged on us in the two re-
publics reached the last limits of barbarism.
During my life I have had to fight
many times the savages of the tribes of
Africa, but the barbarians we have to
fight now are worse than the others. They
even urge the Kaffirs against us. They
burn the farms we worked so hard to
construct and they drive out our women
and children, whose husbands and brothers
have been killed or taken prisoners, leaving
them unprotected and robbed of their
bread to eat. But, whatever they may do,
we will never surrender, we will fight to
the end. Our great, irrefragable, inde-
pendence is in the eternal in our God. We
know our cause is just and if the justness
of men is wanting, let the Eternal, who
is master of all peoples and to whom be-
longs the future, will never abandon us.
"I assure you that if the Gelderland and
the Orange Free State must lose their in-
dependence it will be because all the Boer
people have been destroyed with their wom-
en and children."

AT THE LANDING STAGE.

Kruger's speech was greeted with a
roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger!"
"Vive les Boers!" "Vive la Liberte!"
The scene at the landing place was an
animated one. The decks of all the steamers
in the Lyons bay basin were crowded
with passengers. The crowds swelled to
great proportions as the news swept
through the city that the Dutch cruiser
Gelderland had entered the harbor. A cold
northwest wind, which had been blowing
all night, cleared away yesterday's clouds,
and the morning broke fresh, but with bright
sunshine. The inner harbor was all the
gay for the decoration of a number of
French yachts with multi-colored flags and
pennants, among which Boer flags were
prominently displayed. The Gelderland
was sighted several miles out at 7 o'clock
this morning, and Dr. Leyds and Messrs.
Fischer and Vessels, an interpreter and
Dr. Van Hammel immediately proceeded to
the warship in a steam launch and boarded
her. A conference between the Boer lead-
ers ensued. The Gelderland was
slowly down behind the island of the
Chateau d'Ile. She remained there until 10
o'clock, when she steamed into the outer
harbor, firing a salute of twenty-one guns,
to which a shore battery replied.

A flotilla of pleasure steamboats and row-
boats cruised around the Gelderland im-
mediately after she had reached her mooring,
their occupants cheering for Mr. Kruger
and the Boers. The reception committee,
of which Senator Pauliat was the president,
had been waiting in the cold, damp morn-
ing air for two hours, when a boat from
the Gelderland landed Dr. Van Hammel,
the bearer of a message saying Mr. Kruger
could not land for another two hours. The
messenger explained that the commander
of the Gelderland, before Mr. Kruger left
Dutch territory (otherwise the Dutch war-
ship), desired to render him the honors due
to the President of a South African re-
public, and the commander also wished the
officers and crew of the Gelderland to take
a solemn farewell of Mr. Kruger, who
would leave the ship with a guard of honor
drawn up on her deck. For this ceremony
the sailors would don their full dress,
which would involve a delay of a couple of
hours. This message dumfounded the
members of the committee, who were un-
able to conceal their annoyance, as they
recognized that such delay would dislocate
all the arrangements and lead to the dis-
persal of the immense concourse along the
route. The president of the committee
thereupon explained the situation to Dr.
Van Hammel and urged him to persuade
Mr. Kruger to land without delay, as other-
wise he feared the Marseilles people, who
had already experienced disappointment
yesterday, would become disgusted and the
demonstration would collapse. Dr. Van
Hammel left with this message, and there
was great relief when a reply was soon re-
ceived to the effect that Mr. Kruger would
land in twenty minutes.

KRUGER LEAVES THE SHIP.

The Gelderland was decorated with flags
in rainbow fashion. An outburst of cheer-
ing from on board the vessels in the har-
bor announced to those waiting to receive
him that Mr. Kruger had left the Gelder-
land, and a few minutes later a white

two-masted barge of the
Dutch flag floating at her stern.
A band of officers standing at the tiller and a
group of civilians sitting in her stern, in
the center of which was the unmistakable
figure of the former Boer President, was
seen approaching the landing stage. His
companions, Messrs. Fischer, Vessels and
others, were bareheaded. Mr. Kruger was
wearing a tall hat, bound with dark crepe,
and much the worse for wear, a thick, dark
overcoat and a muffler and steel-rimmed
spectacles. As he approached the shore
he raised his hat and acknowledged the
cheering. He seemed strong and had no
need of a helping arm from the barge to
the shore.

For a few minutes the shouts of "Vive
Kruger!" "Vive les Boers!" rendered every
other sound inaudible. When the cheering
subsided Dr. Leyds presented Mr. Kruger
to the French committee. The sun was
then shining down on Mr. Kruger, and he
held up his hat to shade his eyes from the
glare. As he stood in this attitude, his
head slightly bowed, with his hair brushed
back, he was an unutterably pathetic fig-
ure, which at once won the sympathy and
reverence of every person present. Hats
were doffed until the speeches ended and
Mr. Kruger was conducted to his carriage.

The only incident which marred the har-
mony of the enthusiasm was the throwing
of a number of small coins among the
crowd by guests of a hotel on the boule-
vard as Mr. Kruger passed. The crowd
thought they were thrown at Mr. Kruger,
and an uproar ensued, which necessitated
the intervention of the police. There were
no serious consequences.

Mr. Kruger bore the sea voyage extreme-
ly well. Many of his friends say he looks
in better health than before he left Pretoria.
The heavy gale and rough cross-
seas which the Gelderland encountered in
the Mediterranean, however, proved too
much for the distinguished traveler yester-
day, and for the first time since he started
for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Kruger
showed little effects of his seasickness to-
day and ate a hearty luncheon. He after-
wards received delegations from various
municipalities and societies in the hall of

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CZAR SAID TO BE DEAD

PARISIAN RUMOR THAT PROBABLY
LACKS FOUNDATION.Bulletin Issued at Livadia Yesterday
Saying His Majesty's Condition
Was Satisfactory.

POPE LEO ALLEGED TO BE ILL

ANOTHER PARISIAN RUMOR THAT
HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED.His Holiness Reported to Have
Fainted Twice—Boers Routed
with Heavy Loss.BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—A private telegram
from Paris makes the assertion that the
Czar is dead. There is no confirmation
from any other source.LONDON, Nov. 22.—The rumor of the
Czar's death appears to be unfounded.
Nothing to confirm it has been received at
the Russian embassy in London and Paris,
but the embassy here has received nothing
since the bulletin yesterday (Thursday).

Later—Better news has been received as
to the Emperor's condition. A courier has
arrived at Copenhagen with news that the
doctors believe the crisis has passed. Simi-
lar intelligence has reached Berlin. Grand
Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius, who
arrived in Vienna yesterday, and the Em-
press, were expected to start immediately
for Livadia, but they have now decided
to remain at the Austrian capital until
Sunday, unless there should be an unex-
pected change for the worse.

His Condition Yesterday.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Nov. 22.—
The Czar passed a fairly good day yester-
day. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon his tem-
perature fell to 100.2. At 10 in the evening
it had risen to 101.7; pulse, 68. During the
night his Majesty slept a little. Early
in the morning the patient's condition was
good. His strength was also satisfactory.
At 9 o'clock his temperature was 101.1;
pulse, 72.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—To-day's
bulletin from Livadia apparently indicates
that the crisis is past.

RUMOR CONCERNING THE POPE.

Leo Said to Have Been Put to Bed
After Fainting.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the
Temps from Rome says the Pope yesterday
visited the basilica of St. Peter's and ex-
perienced such fatigue that he had to take
to his bed. It is further claimed that he
fainted twice.

BOERS SUFFERED.

Defeated with Heavy Loss at Bader-
span—Gen. Brand Wounded.
LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from
Bloemfontein says: "The Boers, under
General Brand, defeated Gen. Buller at Bader-
span, with heavy losses, the Lanciers charg-
ing through the flying Boer line, doing
deadly damage, as a number of riderless
horses demonstrated. Brand himself was
wounded. The British casualties were not
serious."

Natives at Maseru, Basutoland, report
that former President Steyn and General
De Wet, with a thousand men, traversed
the Heland lines between Alexandria and
Warrington's store, and attacked a British
post, subsequently retreating by the road to
Dewetsdorp, in the Orange River colony.

The following dispatch has been received
at the War Office from Lord Roberts,
dated Johannesburg: "My horse fell with
me Sunday and bruised me somewhat. Am
doing work. Hope to be about in a few
days."

The Laugh on Buller's Side.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—General Buller, the
former commander of the British troops in
Natal, in the course of a speech which he
made to-day at Exeter on the occasion of
a sword of honor being presented to him,
said he had received a quantity of old iron
sent by German critics while trying to re-
lieve Ladysmith. He added: "The laugh
was on my side because when the iron came
I was inside Ladysmith."

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A MODEL TOWN

ONE MAY BE FOUNDED ON THE DEL-
AWARE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.Great Industrial Beehive Projected
by Prominent Financiers and
Manufacturers.

ARTISANS TO BE CARED FOR

AND THE PLACE RUN ON MOST AP-
PROVED BUSINESS METHODS.Scheme That Is Said to Be Necessary
to Insure the Lasting Prosperity
of the Country.

USE FOR COTTON-SEED HULLS

PAPER TO BE MANUFACTURED FROM
WHAT IS CONSIDERED WASTE.Ten Plants to Be Erected in the South
—New Bar Iron, Steel and Tube
Works Projected.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—A project
was put on foot here to-night which, it
is hoped by its promoters, will result in the
founding of a great model industrial town
near this city. The scheme was made pub-
lic to-night at a dinner given by Joseph J.
Byers, formerly of New York, but now a
financier of this city. Among those present
were many prominent in financial and in-
dustrial circles of this city and New York.
They included William H. Armstrong,
former United States railroad commissioner;
Howard Butcher, of the Southern Cotton
Oil Company; Eliza B. L. Gould, president
of the City and Suburban Homes Com-
pany, New York; Clarence L. S. Gould,
Baltimore; Dr. W. W. Keen, the well-
known surgeon; Robert C. Ogden, of the
firm of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia,
and New York; Theodore C. Search,
president of the National Association of
Manufacturers; Spencer Trask, banker,
New York; William D. Winslow, Boston
and Philadelphia Steamship Company, and
Elhu C. Irvin, president of the Fire As-
sociation, Philadelphia. Letters of regret
were read from Bishop Potter and others.
The idea originated with Mr. Byers, and
it is his hope to found a town where shall
be gathered a variety of manufacturers,
and an array of employees under social
conditions highly creditable to capital and
helpful to working people; a town and man-
ufactures organized according to the most
approved business methods, and managed
with the highest regard to the physical and
intellectual welfare of its residents.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Trask,

Search, Ogden, E. R. L. Gould, the Rev.

Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, of New York; A.

W. Milbury, of this city, and Mr. Irvin.

All the speakers were enthusiastic in their
remarks on the subject and gave many
illustrations of the coming necessity for
the founding of industrial towns in order
to insure the lasting prosperity of the coun-
try.

The meeting resulted in the appointment
of a committee to consider sites and plans
for the organization of such a town as
outlined in the speeches. No definite
plans were suggested, but it is probable
that men of wealth will be interested and
an association formed which will purchase
a great tract of land, probably at some
point along the Delaware river. Large
manufacturers will be invited to build
plants thereon and the employees will be
given a chance to buy their homes on easy
terms.

BIG INDUSTRY PROPOSED.

Ten Plants for the Manufacture of

Paper from Cotton-Seed Hulls.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—The Journal
to-day says: "Plans have been consummated
for the erection of ten plants for the manu-
facture of paper from cotton seed hulls. Robert
Thomas, a New York paper expert, now here,
says the scheme is being backed by a corporation with \$5,000,000 capital, and
that the work of putting up the plants will
begin in about thirty days. It is the in-
tention to have the factories scattered
well throughout the cotton belt, and they
will extend from Texas to North Carolina."

Bar Iron, Steel and Tube Plant.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 22.—A large

bar iron, steel and tube plant will soon

be erected in this city. The incorporators

of the new concern are Col. George D.

Wick, James A. Campbell, George L.

Frederick, Edward L. Ford and William

Wickoff. The incorporation papers name

the capitalization at \$500,000, but this will

be increased shortly to \$1,000,000. The plant

will consist of puddle mills, three finishing

mills, and a galvanizing department. The

new concern is independent of other like

companies. At least 1,500 men will be em-
ployed.

DRINK AND MORPHINE.

Overindulgence in One and Overdose

of Other Ends Dr. Acton's Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—An overdose of
morphine taken to relieve suffering caused
by an overindulgence in liquor to-day ended
the life of Dr. Robert Acton, a physician
and well-known football player on the Har-
vard team in 1883. He died in the Presby-
terian Hospital.

Robert Acton was born in Ireland and
came to this country nine years ago. He
entered Harvard College and graduated from
there about one year ago. Shortly
after he graduated he was married to Miss
Buckley, a wealthy English woman of
Manchester, England. Dr. Acton and his
wife went to live on East Seventy-ninth
street. No one suspected that he had the
remotest idea of committing suicide.

There were no family troubles. The only
thing that interfered in his happy married
life was his love for drink. During the
past four days he had been drinking hard,
and yet continued his work. Some time
last night he decided to straighten himself
out, and for that purpose swallowed a
quantity of morphine. At midnight his
wife became alarmed at his condition; he
had lost consciousness. A carriage was
called and Mrs. Acton accompanied her

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RELEF NEEDED

NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

The Blakeley Launched and the De
Long Chistened at Same Yard.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—The torpedo

boat Blakeley, which, with the De Long,
with equal dimensions and identical equip-
ment, has been under construction at the
works of George Lawley & Son, South
Boston, was successfully launched to-day.
It was said that the De Long would be
launched directly after the Blakeley, and
invitations for the double event had
called together a very large number of
spectators and many distinguished guests.
While the Blakeley was being towed to a
convenient docking place, however, a sud-
den shift in the wind caused the water in
the Lawley yard to recede to such a de-
gree that it was deemed advisable to defer
the launching of the De Long until to-
morrow. In view of the large numbers in
attendance, as well as of the fact that
Mrs. Sophie Louise De Long, wife of New
York, who was to christen the boat, was
present, it was decided to formally name
the De Long to-day. The ceremony was
performed amid much cheering by Mrs.
Mills, who is a daughter of Lieutenant
Commander De Long, for whom the boat
is named.

The contract for the Blakeley and De
Long called for contracts for boats of 16
tons displacement, with a speed of twenty-
two knots per hour. The Blakeley is named
for Captain Johnstone Blakeley, who was
born in Ireland in 1778, and who became
famous as commander of the Wasp in the
fight of 1812.

WHOLE FAMILY INVOLVED.

Lawson Filed in Cleveland Over a
Distribution of Property.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—A sensational
lawsuit was commenced in the Court of
Common Pleas to-day by Mrs. Helen Grant
against Mr. and Mrs. Otis Needham, their
son, Fred Needham, and William O. Need-
ham, the brother of Otis Needham. All
the parties formerly lived in Brooklyn, N.
Y., and were prominent in society there.
The Needhams recently owned a big fash-
ionable apartment house on Euclid avenue,
in this city. Mrs. Grant is the sister of
Otis and William Needham. She charges
the defendants with unlawfully obtaining
\$35,000 from her mother, Mrs. Mary C. Wol-
cott, by taking advantage of her beclouded
mental condition during a considerable pe-
riod before her death.

WIND AND SAND HAVOC

DETAILS OF A DISAGREEABLE, DE-
STRUCTIVE STORM IN COLORADO.

Dust, Gravel and Small Stones Filled

the Air, Railways, Trains Were Run

by Guess, and Coaches Suffered.

CARS BLOWN FROM THE TRACK

DAMAGE AT COLORADO SPRINGS ES-

TIMATED AT \$200,000.

Revised List of Victims of the Tor-

nado at Columbia, Tenn.—Casual-

ties in Eastern Arkansas.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 22.—It is impossible

for the railroads to estimate the amount

of damage suffered by reason of the wind

storm which swept the lines for nearly 100

miles along the base of the mountains yester-
day and last night. The wires were blown
down and trains are moved with great
caution in the absence of telegraphic
orders, seriously delaying traffic. Many
freight cars on sidings had their roofs
blown off, station buildings were damaged
more or less all through the storm region,
and the tracks strewn with wreckage,
which further retarded the movement of
trains.

Between Pueblo and Colorado Springs
houses were damaged, haystacks blown
away and outbuildings demolished. The
property loss will be heavy among the
ranchmen.

The storm stands without a parallel in
many respects. Former windstorms have
been accompanied with either rain or snow,
but in this case it was neither, and the
wind carried sand, gravel and small stones
which did the most damage.

The storm was remarkable and unlike any
past storm in the scope of territory cov-
ered, though terminating at the foothills,
seemingly. Cripple Creek and the district
surrounding was basking in bright, clear
weather, similar to that of Denver yester-
day.

"In 1820 or 1823," said S. B. Grimeshaw,
superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande,
"we experienced a storm which was prob-
ably the most nearly like any of any in the
history of the country. A train of freight
cars was blown from the track at Monument
and completely overturned. But I think
the storm was confined to one locality."

Nearly every train that came into the
Union Depot bore marks of the storm's
fury. Coach windows were blown out, the
glass in the engine cabs was broken and the
headlights and coach lamps extin-
guished. From Fountain to Monument
trains were run through the storm with
sand blowing in such volumes that at times
the engineers could not see the smoke-
stacks of their engines.

Engineer F. P. Desmond, of train No. 4,
on the Denver & Rio Grande, was the last
engineer to run safely through the hurri-
cane. He left Pueblo at 7 o'clock and, after
leaving Fountain, ran into the hurri-
cane. From that time on, except during a
stop at Colorado Springs, he was com-
pelled to run by guesswork, it being im-
possible to get train orders. It was only at
intervals, in passing through cuts, that the
train ahead could be seen. The cab win-
dows were blown out by the wind and it
was impossible to keep the headlights or
cabin lights lit. A lantern was placed in the
headlight, but the wind was so strong that
even this well-protected light was blown
out. It was not until Monument was reached
that train orders were to be had. The
storm was left behind after Palmer
Lake had been reached. Other trains
reported that the sand was so thick during

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RELEF NEEDED

REPRESENTATIVE STEELE DIS-
CUSSES LEGISLATION.He Says Several Annoying Features of
the War Revenue Act Should
Be Eliminated.

SOME ITEMS CAUSE TROUBLE

ESPECIALLY THE CLAUSE REQUIR-
ING STAMPS ON TELEGRAMS.Hopes Congress Will Reduce the
Taxes About \$25,000,000 at the
Coming Short Session.

HE FAVORS REAPPORTIONMENT

BUT DOES NOT BELIEVE IT CAN BE
BASED ON VOTES CAST.Indiana and All Other States Inter-
ested in the Ship Subsidy Bill—
Army Reorganization.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative

Steele, of the Marine district, a prominent

member of ways and means, the leading

committee of the House, was interviewed

at length by the Journal correspondent to-
night on the subject of prospective legisla-
tion during the coming session of Con-
gress. In speaking of the probable action
of the House regarding the reduction of
taxes imposed by the war revenue act Mr.
Steele said:

"In my judgment Congress ought to au-
thorize a reduction of taxes under the war
revenue act somewhere in the neighbor-
hood of \$25,000,000. I hope the House will
get rid of as many items in the bill as it
can. I think there is a decrease in the
items have caused a great deal of annoy-
ance to the people and ought to be re-
pealed. The tax on telegrams, for instance,
ought to be done away with. This is but
a small matter, comparatively, when con-
sidered from the standpoint of producing stand-
point. In the first place it was never in-
tended that the people should be charged
a tax for sending messages through the
telegraph companies. The companies ought
to have borne the brunt of the expense
and should have been obliged to affix
stamps to telegrams instead of the people.
Then there is the subject of proprietary
medicines, which will no doubt be con-
sidered with a view to a reduction of taxa-
tion. I think an agreement will be reached
whereby this tax will be repealed. It will
be a relief to a great many people. The
taxes imposed upon express packages will
also probably be repealed, as well as simi-
lar items which are annoying to the people
and cut a comparatively small figure in
producing revenue."

"I also think that Congress will pass a
bill providing for a reapportionment in ac-
cording with the latest census figures, in-
creasing the increase of representation on
the increase in population throughout the
States. Some of the States may suffer by
this operation, but others will gain. An
equitable plan will be agreed upon, how-
ever, so there will be no reasonable ground
for complaint. Among the Southern States,
for instance, there may be a decrease in
the number of representatives. It has
been proposed to regulate the number of
representatives according to the number
of votes cast in elections, but this proposi-
tion will hardly carry. If this were done
it can easily be seen that many of the
Southern States would suffer. Down in the
South they have a most magnificent way
of enumerating the population, but a very
poor one of counting votes. The truth of
course, is that they do not allow the black
citizens to vote. Take the State of Missis-
sippi, for instance. There are more votes
based on the increase of representation on
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representatives according to the number
of votes cast in elections, but this proposi-
tion will hardly carry. If this were done
it can easily be seen that many of the
Southern States would suffer. Down in the
South they have a most magnificent way
of enumerating the population, but a very
poor one of counting votes. The truth